## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

[Specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribune.]

SENATE... ALEANY, Monday, March 19—P. M.
The Temperance bill was then taken up in Coumittee of the Whole—the amendment proposed by Mr.
W. Clark, to strike out that clause which makes a punishable offense the simple "keeping" by unificensed
persons, ponding.

After further debate, the question was taken on Mr.
Clark's motion to strike out the inclosed words in the
following section:

After further debate, the question was taken on Mr. Clark's motion to strike out the inclosed words in the following section:

Sec. 1. Intoxicating ilquor, except as hereinafter provided, shall not be sold, for sept for sale, or with inteat to be sold, shall not be sold, for sept for sale, or with inteat to be sold, by any person, for limesif or any other person in any piace of the section sellent of the section sellent networks. The question was divided, and first taken on striking out the words, "or kept for sale, or with intent" to be sold," which was lost—13 Yeas to 14 Nays.

The remainder of the proposed amendment was then lost. Yeas 13, Nays 13.

Mr. W. CLARK next moved a substitute for the section section, providing that any person, upon subscribing to the requirements of law, may vend the liquor. The original section provides that only a certain number of licensed persons in each community shall sell it.

Progress was reported, without the question being 2aken on the second section. Adjourned.

\*\*PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.\*\*

Mr. GOODWIN presented the sword of Col Zalma Stanley, a veteran of the war of 1812, who, having so sen, desired it to be placed in the keeping of the State.

The bill amending the Census act, so that of the second section.

State. Mr. G. accompanied it with a tow appropriate remarks.

The bill amending the Cenaus act, so that one or more Marshals may be appointed by the Secretary of State in the different Cenaus Districts, was taken up, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WHITNEY'S motion that none but citizens of the United States shall be appointed Marshals, was lost by the following vote:

YERS—Messrs Barr, Brooks, Field, Goodwin, Halesy, Lansing, Putnam, Elchards, Sherrill, Storing, Whitney, Williams—12.

Villians-12.

NAYS-Mesers Bishop, Bradford, Butts, W. Clark, Crosby, assforth, Dickinson, Dorrance, Hopkins, Monroe, Pratt, Robitson, Watkins-13.

The Church Tenure bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CROSBY felt disposed to think that the bill

Mr. CRONBY feit disposed to think that the bill was an emanation of "Sam."

Mr. PUTNAM denied that the bill had any connection with any latent or outside movement.

Mr. CRONBY occupied the floor upward of an hour, when progress was reported, and its consideration was made the special order for 7½ P. M.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR—RECOMMENDS THE RE-IMPOSITION OF TOLLS ON RAILROADS.

The following Message was received by the President, and read to the Senate a few moments previous to the close of the morning session:

To the Senate and Assembly:

The Constitution devolves upon me the duty of communicating with you by Message, and making such recommendations and suggestions in relation to public affairs, as may seem to me expedient. This duty is ordinarily fulfilled by the Executive, in his Annual Message, at the opening of the Legislative Session; but questions may subsequently arise, of so important a character, as not merely to justify, but to demand, a special communication. Such a contin-

Annual Message, at the opening of the Legislative Session; but questions may subsequently arise, of so important a character, as not merely to justify, but to demand, a special communication. Such a contingency is presented in the existing condition and prospects of the Canal Revenues, and the urgent necessity of legislative action, to relieve them from the adverse influences that depress them, and place them upon a more just and satisfactory basis.

There is no interest of the State of greater importance, or which has a more extended influence upon its growth and prosperity, than its works of Internal Improvement. They are enduring and valuable monuments of the wisdom and foresight of those who projected them, and have, to an incalculable degree, developed the resources, increased the wealth, and contributed to the general prosperity of the Commonwealth. It is the daty of the Legislature, therefore, og guard jealously their interests and secure to them that degree of protection which their importance and the vested rights of the State alike demand.

Upon the opening of the Eric Canal as a channel of travel and of commerce, and for many years subsequent thereto, its tolls and tunnage were inconsiderable. But its construction secured, for the western portion of the State, ready access to market, the beneficial effects of which were soon manifested in the rapid augmentation of its tunnage and tolls, and the creation, as if by magic, of villages and cities along its line, where before existed an almost unbroken wilderness. With the extension and settlement of the Western States, there was a corresponding extension of the area of its business, an increase of its tributaries, set, as a consequence, it is meaned. This expansion of its business and revenues called for an enlargement of its capacity, to enable it o meet the requirements of the future, and reduce the expenses of transportation. The enlargement was commenced, and for a time prosecution, it was continually affected by changes of policy, disastrous to the

and ter support of Averenanian and propositions death and the progressively rapid increase of its revenues continued, such charges might have been home. As it was a fee leave but as inconsiderable amount, if anything, to be appropriated toward the completion of the entangement. The insufficiency of the provision for this worst, resulted in an amendment to the Constitution, authorising loans for this purpose of the enlargement and construction of public works in process of completion.

"With that provision however, additional burdens have been entailed upon the revenues to such an extent that, as appears by the Report of the Auditor of the Canal Popartument, the rum of three millions four hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and twenty-one did each (24.12.21) will be required the present fixed year ones, the constitutional appropriations for the sinks and that for the next fixed year, commencing on the first and that for the next fixed year, commencing on the first and that for the next fixed year, commencing on the first and the forth of the canal continuous electrons and the support of dovernment and that for the next fixed year, commencing to the first day of October, 1835, three millions eight hundred and eighty nike thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars (\$3.690,29) will be required for the same purpose. For the fixed year, commencing the first day of October, 1836, the amount required for repairs &c., and such constitutional appropriations, where the same ratio of increase as previous thereo, the woold have been auditioned to the Canals, since the year 1851, exhibited the same ratio of increase as previous thereo, the woold have been audition to make the constitution of the constitu

Causis. A comparison is made in that Report of the budness of the State Causis and several of the principal railroads for the year 1873 and 1854, and it shows conclusively that the transit of freight is, to avery great extent, and much to the injury of the State, divested from the State Causi to the railroad lines. The rasults are summed up in the report referred to as follows:
The total movement or tune carried one mile on the Causis during the last year decreased 31,736,839 tune, while on the three trust railroads alone it increased 55,736 20 tune. That the actual tunnase on the Causis during that period decreased 1,991 tune and their revenues decreased 5411,522 while the tunnase on those three trust 1,522 while the tunnase on those three trust causis 436,452 tune, and their revenues from fleight alone increased 316,452 tune, and their revenues from fleight alone increased 316,552 tune. So the products of the forest wat.

are or one quality burdensome upon any. Provision can also be used for the exemption of such articles as belong, textinately, to salroad freight, or as our agricultural or other interests may require, the details of which it is specially your province to arrange.

By maintaining sud protecting the revenue of the Canals, and providing therefrom, as guaranteed by the Constitution, for the extinguishment of the debt, their enlargement and completion will be early sectored, and the Canals then be placed in a situation in which they will be able to protect themselves, when the continuance of such toils will be no longer needed. Albary, March 20, 1263.

After being read through, Mr. W. CLARK moved its reference to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by sending it to the Committee of the Whole.

the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CROSBY moved it to the Committee on Canals. He thought that the proper reference, and as a member of the Committee, he was prepared to report on it.

Mr. BROOKS moved that portion relating to the imposition of tolls on railroads to the Railroad Committee, and the remainder to the Finance Committee.

Mr. B. stated, in advance, that he was opposed to the

Governor's recommendations.

The question of reference was debated to the hour

of recess.

SILLS INDORSED.

The Select Committee of Eight, to whom were referred the bills on the General Orders, secommend the following bills, among others, as proper to be referred to Select Committees, to be reported com-

olete:
Amerding the Act incorporating the village of Brooklyn.
Amerding the Act consolidating the cities of Brooklyn and
Autiliamsborgh, &c.
To incorporate the Yookers Waterworks Company,
Amending the Act incorporating the Protestant Episcopai

To incorporate the Youkers Waterworks Company, Amending the Act incorporating the Profession Episcopai Mutual Benefit Society.

Incorporating the Baytist Historical Society of New-York.

To incorporate a Company for introducing in the Merchants' Service of the United States a Code of Signais.

Relative to taking Bais in certain cases in Sufoik Co.

Amending the Revised States relative to the Collection of Delis doe the State upon lost evidence.

Extending the time for the completion of the Buffalo, Corning and New York Hailroad.

Authorizing the Rings Courty Board of Supervisors to create a least to complete the exection of the Lunatic Asylum on the Courty Farm.

Incorporating the Sandy Hook Pilets' Charitable Fund.

Authorizing the Authorities of New York to raise \$600,000 to erects a new City Hail.

Amending the act incorporating the Brooklyn Gas Light Co.

KINGS COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. HUTCHINS introduced the Sith of March, enjittled "An act to amend the act entitled an act to "establish Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the City of Brooklyn."

ALTERING THE COMMISSIONERS' MAP OF BROOKLYN.

Mr. HUTCHINS also introduced a bill extending certain streets in Brooklyn, from Flushing-av. to River st.

Mr. HUTCHINS also introduced a bill, recom-

Mr. HUTCHINS also introduced a bill, recommerded by the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, providing that bereafter the supplies for the support of the poor in the county, shall be furnished under contract.

of the poor in the county, shall be furnished under contract.

KINGS COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill amending the charter of this Company, by changing its name to the "New York Mutual Insurance Company."

CEMETERY ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill amending the Act for the Incorporation of Cemetery Associations, so that it shall provide that any such incorporation desiring to use any lands for cemetery purposes, or take a conveyance theroof, shall cause notice to be published once a week for six weeks in every newspaper published in the County in which such lands are situated (except in the County of Westcheter, where such notice shall be published in the three newspapers which shall be nearest to the lands proposed to be used for cemetery purposes,) of their intention to apply to the Board of Supervisors of such County, relating the time at which such application will be made for the consent mentioned in the first section of she set proposed to be associated. Such notice shall contain a brief description of the lands for which such consent is asked, and also their location and number of acres. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors to Consider the application, the applicants and remonstrates, if any, may be heard in person and by counsel; and, thereupon, if such Board shall grant consent, it shall be lawful for such location and consent, not exceeding two hundred and fifty acres in any county.

The Temperance bill was taken up.

arces in any county.

The Temperance bill was taken up.
Mr. HOPKINS proposed to reduce the amount of fine and length of imprisonment. Lost.
Amendments were made in several small particulars, so as to render the bill more correct in a legal

lats, so as to render the bill more correct in a segaform.

An emendment was agreed to that after imprisonment there should not be a remedy in the bond.

The Court of Common Pleas of New-York, as one
of the Courts having cognizance of complaints under
this act, was struck out.

Progress was then reported on the bill.

The Message of the Governor, relative to Railway
bills, was then taken up, and a motion made to refer
it to the Finance Committee was lost.

Motions were then made that portions of it be referred to the Committee on Finance, and the balance

ferred to the Committee on Finance, and the balance to the Committee on Railways. Lost. It was finally sent to the Railway Committee, when the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY. A number of private bills were considered in Com-

mittee.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The House went into Committee, Mr. S. SMITH in the Chair, and took up the bill authorizing the Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States, of the County of Ulster, to refund certain moneys to Richard Allen. Ordered to a third reading.

To smend the act for the incorporation of com-To smend the act for the incorporation of companies for the construction of plankroads.

Mr. G. D. WILLIAMS offered a substitute repealing the law allowing persons to contribute their high way tax to the beneft of plankroads.

Without taking the question on the substitute, a motion to report progress prevailed.

To prevent the sale of unwholesome or impure milk. Progress, and bill referred to be reported complete.

TOLLING RAILROADS.

A Special Message was received from the Governor, recommending the imposition of Canal tolls upon Railroads.

Railroads. Railroads.

The message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and a motion to print 10,000 copies re-Mr. GATES brought in a bill for the better security

of mechanics in the County of Ulster.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, from the Committee of Nine,

Mr. BLATCHFORD, from the Committee of Nine, reported a number of bills to be referred to be reported complete. Among them, the acts to incorporate the New-York Hydropshite Society; for the better security of mechanics erecting buildings, &c., in New-York. Recess to 4 P.M.

The Governor transmitted the resolutions of the State of New-Jersey for the establishment of water limits for the preservation of New-York harbor.

Mr. IVANS introduced a bill relative to Justices of the Peace of Williamsburgh.

Mr. WATERBURY—A bill relative to the Seconday, Railway in New York.

Mr. WATERBURY—A bill relative to the Seconday. Railway in New York.
Mr. S. SMITH—A bill to erect the town of Tuscarors in Steuben County from the town of Addison.
Mr. E. S. WHALEN—A bill to facilitate the service of process on Insurance Companies doing business in the State. Passed to a third reading.
The bill repealing the act prohibiting the circulation of the notes of foreign Banks was passed in Committee, and ordered to a third reading.
A bill to amend the Militia Law of the State so as to require one half of the members of volunteer companies to be native-born, was debated at length, when the Assembly adjourned.

## AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Str: I see that "A Spectator," writing from this city some few days since, considered "the Maine "Law in danger," which was undoubtedly the case at that time, but which there is far less reason to believe at the present time. You will remember that last winter two or three Senators who voted against the bill, still, as honorable opponents, were willing that the friends of the measure should perfect it to suit themselves, and therefore voted with them in Committee of the Whole, and generally in the Senate, un-

ti the final passage of the bill. The hope of those who desired to see the bill of this session emusiculated in the Senate, has been that all who voted ogainst the bill last winter, together with Senators W. Clark, Dickinson, Lansing, Whitney, Putnam, Robertson and Danferth, of the twenty-one who voted for it, would support the motion to strike out everything in the bill relating to the "search, seiz-" me confiscation and destruction of liquors, which, therefore, would be adopted by a vote of 18 to 14.

A few days since, one of the Senators, to whom I have before alluded, (Dr. Watkins, of Sullivan,) politely, but decidedly, declined to be "counted in," and it is equally certain that one or two more of the minority of last winter occupy the same position, being cets-mined that if the law it enacted it shall be in the shape desired by its friends—not altered to suit the

the shape desired by its friends—not altered to suit the exigencies of politiciana. At least one of the six above ramed will not maintain the position assigned him, while a portion of the others are wavering on account of the indications of popular anxiety and indignation on this subject, which are now pouring in from all ountiers.

om all quarters. While, however, the friends of the measure have cause for greater end uragement, they should not, for an instant, relax their efforts to have the Senate dis-tinctly understand their wishes on this important sub-

ject.

It has occasioned some surprise among us outsiders that the Governor's nominations for Health Officer of N. York and Physician to the Marine Hespital, which he newspapers tell us were made sometime since, should not before this time have been acted on by the

N. York and Physician to the Marine Hospital, which the newspapers teil us were made sometime since, should not before this time have been acted on by the Senste. It is now generally well understood, however, that this delay is the result of efforts made by an interested party, who tails Secators, (good natured souls that they are, with a presiding officer to give them sound instruction, that these nominations should not be confirmed, until all are made which pertain to New-York City, (for some of which, it is removed, certain of his special friends are applicants). It is also said that the same individual is antious to see the name of the new Bank Superintendent, before allowing Senators to proceed any further, telling them, moreover, that a nomination being made by the Governor furnishes no good reason for its confirmation by the Senate, unless it suits all round. It is evident that in this way an attempt is made to embarrass the Governor, and to prevent him from making nominations which are generally acceptable, unless he will at the rame time consent to make others not so acceptable to be "ground through" at the same time. Surely Senators will not lend themselves to aid the success of a game of this description.

It must be perfectly evident to the friends of Gov. Clark that the Lore prominent Whig journals do not feel called upon to defend him from the attacks of the opposition Press in the manner in which they used to stand torth in defence of former Whig Governors. But this if of comparatively little consequence, for the people admire mainly, straightforward dealong, and are satisfied with the Governor in this particular. One thing is worthy of note in this connection by reliticians. That in the strong Temperance counties of Chenango, Broome, Ontario, Saratoga, Washington, Cayuga, Tompkins, Certland, Essex, Orienns, Monroe, Niagara, Wayne, Yates, and others in which Gov. Clark received his largest majorities over Seymour, the voters sustained equally well his colleggues on the ticket. This splainly shows

BANKS FOR DEPOSIT OF CANAL TOLLS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuns.
ALBANY, Tuesday, March 20, 1855. At a meeting of the Canal Board, this morning, the following named Banks were selected as Depositories of the Canal Tolis for the ensuing year, on the Banks

of the Canal Toils for the ensuing year, on the Banks furnishing the requisite securities:

Nrw-York—The Shee and Leather Bank, Naman Bank, North Biver Bank, Coin Enchange Bank such one quarter.

Allany-Bank of the Capitol, Union Bank, Merchants' Bank, Albany-Exchange Bank each one-quarter.

West Taov—Commercial Bank, Troy: Union Bank, do.; Merchants and Mechanics' Bank do.; Market Bank do.; West Troy Bank each one fifth.

Schenkerlany-The Mobank Bank.

FULTONVILLE—The Farmers Bank of Amsterdam.

LITTLE FALLS—The Herkimer County Bank.

Urica—Ontario Branch Bank, Utica, two-thirds; Central Bank do. one third.

Utica-Ontario Branch Bank, Utica, two-thirds; Central Bank do., one third. Rome-Oneida Central Bank, Fort Stanwix Bank, Rome Exchange Bank, each one-third. SYRACUST-Merchants Bank, Mechanics Bank, Syracuse City Banks Standard Standard Syracuse, Crouse Bank, each one baif. MONTEZUMA-Bank of Auburn, Cayuga County Bank, each Lyons-The Commercial Bank, Clyde, Palmyra Bank at

s, each our haif. Myna-The Burk of Newark, Cuyler's Bank, each one-

PALMWRA—The Bunk of Newark, Guyler's Bank, such one-half.

BOURSTIB—Rochester Bank, three uloths; Eagle Bank, Union Bank Farmers' and Mechanics', each two-ulaths.

BADCKFORT—Buckpot Exchange Bank.

ALDINON—Bank of Orleans.

MEDINA—Medina Bank.

LOCKFORT—Exchange Bank, three-sixths; Western Bank, two-sixths; Canal Bank, cone-sixth

TONAWAND, BLACK BOCK AND BUFFALO—Hollister Bank, Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank, International Bank, White's Bank, Bank of Atrics, Marine Bank, New York and Eric Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, each three-twenty-eighths; Buffalo City Bank, Sackett's Harbor Bank, each two-two-twenty-eighths.

WATERSOND—Saratogs Springs Banks.

GLEN'S FALLS—Commercial Bank, Glen's Falls Bank, each one-half.

one half. WHITEHALL-Commercial Bank, Whitehall Bank, each one-

naif.

SALINA—Sale Springs Bank.

PHONIX—The Citizen's Bank, Fulton.

OWNEGO—Luther Wright's Bank. Gity Bank, each one haif.

SENECA FALLS—Bonk of Senecs Falls.

HAVANA—Bank of Havana.

HORSPIRADS—Bank of Elmira, Bank of Chemang, each one-

COBNING-Bank of Corning, George Washington Bank, each

DRING-Dalk of Corning, George Washington Bank, each DRINGEN and PENN YAN-Vates County Bank.
HAMILTON-Bank of Hamilton.
OXFORD-Bank of Checargo.
SCOTTSVILLE-Genesee Valley Bank.
MOUNT MORNIS-Groesee Valley Bank.
DANVILLE-Bank of Danwille
ORAMEL-Monroe Bank, Cuba, Allegany County.
BOOMEVILLE-Fort Stanwin Bank, Rome.
HIGGINS-Oreide Valley Bank.
BALDWINSVILLE-Mechanics' Bank, Syracus.
Salt Derosites-Bank of Syracus.
The Auditor has proposed to the Board for adoption the following resolution:

The Auditor has proposed to the Board for adoption the following resolution:

Resided, That it is expected by this Board that all banks receiving the betefit of the deposits of Canal tolis will use the same in the discount of such part as will tend to promote the interest and humbers of canals, and not to divert used therefrom, and that the business, in such manner as to create a diversion in favor of resilication by any bank having deposits of tolin favor of resilication by any bank having demoils of the site of the deposits of the site of the will be deemed by this Board sufficient cause for the withdraw all and transfer of the deposites from that institution.

The Auditor says:

"For the past year many of the banks in the western portion of the State, selected as depositories of Canal tolls, have simost contained the contained their business to paper having a very exclusively confined their business to paper having a very short time to run, verying from ten to thirty days. The effect of which has been, and must be to the creation of the state, selected and realized from it in time to meet the contained to the creation of the state and realized receipts from it in time to meet such shirty the paper when it becomes due; the forwarder by the Canal and transport by the road. The Railroad patrons hereby get all they beco—the Canal patrons go unaccommodated.

Ganal and transport by the road. The Railroad patrons hereby get all they need—the Canal patrons go unaccommodated.

Falling of a Large Piece of Rock on the Hunson River Railroad—Narrow Escape of the Noon Train from New-York,—The passengers by the acon train from New-York, and which was due here at 54 o'clock, had a narrow escape when near Rainebeck. As the train was passing into a curve, a piece of rock, at least two tuns in weight, fell upon the track, and rolled over so that only a small part of it lay upon the rail. The engineer fortunately saw it fall, and instantly set about checking the motion of the train, which was then going at full speed. So sudden was it checked and so quick the jerk, that the passengers were all thrown from their scats, and for a time the utmost confusion prevailed. The cowcatcher hit the rock, which lay so incely poise i that the loce motive rolled it off without receiving any injury and with apparent case. Upon learning the cause of the sudden stoppage, the passengers became calmed down, and in a few minutes the train was under motion. It was a narrow but fortunate escape.

[Albany Eve. Journal, March 20.

Hedder motion. It was a barrow of the series of the series

MR. EDWIN FORREST AS RICHELIEU.

Last night was performed, at the Broadway Thea-

ter, Sir Lytton Bulwer's play of Kichelieu. Bulwer is a startling example of what, even in an aristo-ratio country, labor can achieve. Without a spark of original genius to light up his accomplished, versatile, elever mediocrity, labor, position, and an apraess to seize an opportunity, have won for him distinction. Imitating Byron, rather than stirred bke him with a native restlements and merbid contempt for the weak, material humanity around him, the first productions of Bulwer, wore all the gloomy marks of the mock heroic and billions school of poetry of which he was a disciple. "Pel-'ham," "Devereux" and "Eugene Aram," had, like all Byron's productions, a criminal for the hero, and a scaffold for his end. But Disraeli, as now, ever stood across his path, and the spiritual Hebrew's novels found more admirers among that class of intellectual aristocracy whom Bulwer chiefly counted. Fretted with an uneasy conviction that his fictions might not purchase for him that fame which his vanity so sedulously craved, he daringly ventured into every field of literature, in the hope that in some one walk accident, labor or genius might earn for him name. But this, we fear, will never come, for, much as we henor industry, every production of his is coined in the brain and comes not from the heart, takes its rise in a reservoir, and not in a spring. Bulwer has, like Disraeli, and most great literary adventur ers, a wonderful penchant for France, which has al-ways furnished the fairest field for such free lances. The voluptuous, reckless life of the French Court peto have seen itself stroked and careased as un grand homme" among the Royal prostitutes who abounded at the French Court in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. Indeed, the greatest fault of Bulwer's works is the artificial mannerism and morbid melo-drama which was so fascinating to the sickly voluptuousness of that era of France. Bul-wer took to the stage at a moment when Victor Hugo's dramas were exciting a furore not alone in France but in Europe. But English propriety, which could listen with sullenness to a respectable duliness, was roused into anger by the melodramatic immoralities of Bulwer's first production, "La Duchesse de "Vulliere," though its polished vice was concealed under a mantle of sentimental verbiage. The play of last night, "Richelieu," (in which he himself frankly admits, that, as has been too often his went, and that of his rival, D'Israeli, he has borrowed largely from Alfred Devigny's "Cinq Mars," and other works, was his next effort. Jesuit-ism has its generals as well as its soldiers, but all alike care not for the means so that they reach the end. Eugene Sue's Rodin—the "Urish Heep" of the order-crawled on like a snake and sneakingly sprung upon his object. Richeileu, the Cæsar of Leyola's camp, trampled imperiously alike upon man or woman who crossed his path, and so strode on to his purpose. But his commanding temper was ever softened with that unfailing grace of manner, which was the most seductive attribute of his order. His extraordinery insight into character, his rare attainments, his refined taste for literature and art, made his creatures forget they were his tools, and made his sovereign forget be was his inferior. Never wounding the feelirgs of the one, and ever careful to maintain courage and dignity in the presence of the other, he conciliated the effection of those he employed, and governed the mind of those who employed him. But those giant powers, which might have achieved such glorious results for truth and freedom, were wasted in a cunning craft, and Richelieu, the master of all others in his age, was the slave of his own intriguing and ambitious heart; and if his mighty figure stands out upon the page of History and Time, as a huge connecting reamark between the abolition of faudality and the origin of the first revolution in France, the glory which be-longs to this and to his foundation of the French Acad emy, and his munificent patronage of literature and the arts must be ever dimmed by his persecution of Protestants and his untiring effort to Jesuitize the earth. Such was the polished courtier, the crafty priest, and

the ambitious statesman which history portrays Richelieu to have been, and such was the character which Bulwer, however imperfectly, strove to build up in his drama. But such was not the "Richelieu" which Mr. Edwin Forrest presented to an audience at the Broadway last night, more beautifully less than on the night preceding, but still numerous and not noisy. Having heard that this character was deemed by Mr. Forrest's admirers as perhaps his chef d'oeuvre, we went with no small interest to view the performance, and came away with a burning conviction that in ideal, in elecution, and in action, Mr. Forrest's personation was not only false, but foully so. is said that our highest intellects have one conception, and that runs through every work. With lower intellects, we presume, it is equally the same. The same athletic coarseness and vulgar passion which had descerated on the night before the beautiful image of the gentle, thoughtful Dane, protruded sgain from beneath the gown of "Richelieu. labored bard to look the Cardinal. would be infirmity of age. But the red cap had a carnival glare, the cough was the old Forcest rattie, and the infirmity of age a farce. The barsh voice and coarse knit frame refused to own the simulation. In the first act, instead of rebuking " De Mauprat's" extravagance with the dignity of the imperious min-ister, Mr. Forrest turns upon him with the fury of some ruffian master who had caught his servant in a some ruffian marter who had caught by the stratagem theft. Again, in the third act, when by the stratagem of feigning death he saves his life, Mr. Forrest looks as in the throes of strangulation, and loses the best opportunity afforded by the play to bring out the crafty genius of the Jesuit. In the fourth act, when, reappearing among his baffled enemies, rioting in the news of his imaginary death, his countenance should have worn a look of proud majesty, blended with contempt for all around him, Mr. Forrest looks precisely as Van Amburgh after a successful coquetry with some angry leopard; and when, in its splendid close, deserted by all his

creations which his misdirection of it mars, we must Wiscossis Inos.—The manufacture of iron in this State is yet but partially developed. The furnace of Bean & Co., on the east branch of Rock River, near Mayville, and the forge of the Iron Company at Horicon, are the only establishments in the State. The furnace is now in a very promising condition, and turns out daily from seven to ten time of pig-tron. The quality of the iron has been much improved lately, and will now answer well for maxy purposes for which at first it was wholly unfit. This iron is remarkable for the smoothness of the castings made from it. A stove plate directly from the mould will look as if polished with black lead. But the manufacture of iron, as we before said, is yet in its infancy in our State. Whithin five miles of Horicon is an incabastible bed of iron ore, lying directly on the La Crosse Railroad. This ore can be brought to this point at little cost for transportation. It is dug ron the earth as easy as you would sand from a sandt tak. All we want, then, is expital, in order to make his iron-interest one of the most prominent in the Said. The ore is practically inexhaustible. A hundred furnaces in a hundred years would but fairly open the deposit to view. [Horicon (Wis ) Argus.

Alabana.—Col. Robert A. Baker, (Independent Detn.,) is announced as a candidate for Governor, in opposition to Gov. Winston, (Dam.,) who is a candidate for reelection.

Perry Denniston, a clark in the Chicago Post-Office, was screed on Fridsy last, on a charge of purioning etters from the mails. still call out: "Away! go, get thee to the Bowery!

minions, he invokes the terrible power of the Church, the "great tragedian" looked like Sig. Blitz, or some

such juggler, elevating himself on the top of his toe,

with a wondrous consciousness of the effect some fear-ful conjury was about to work. In so far as Mr. Forrest

hes descended from the airy region of calm, lofty thought in which "Hamlet" dwells, and comes nearer to this dull, coarse earth, in so far is he less off-naive. But his action and his intellect fit him for a still lower sphere, and in justice to his nature and the beautiful

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-FARMER'S CLUB. Mr. PELL in the Chair. A large number in at-

The subject of drainage was then taken up, and Mr. Pall continued his former paper on drainage. The points brought forward to day referred chiefly to the subjects of Town drainage, in its relation to health. facility of building, etc. It contained some fearful statistics of public health, due to the generation of

sulpharetted hydroges, resulting from bal drainage, the gas being, even in a dilute form, a deadly poison. Mr. Clary suggested the washing out of sewers by flushing with water.

Mr. Parouz recommended the cultivation of the small yards in cities by sid of drainage, and the waster of his house, and stated that deficiency of success was often due to shallow cultivation and inferior drainage. He cities some instances of large yields of fruit, etc., derived from these yards.

Gro. E. Warns, Jr. objected to Mr. Clapp's idea, for the reason that he hoped to see the serage of the City (which would be worth for manure over \$12,000 per day), saved for agricultural uses.

Judge Mrios said that the Yankess would do it yet, and indeed the mesdows near Edinburgh have been frought from barrenness to a state of the highest fertility by the use of the sewage. The same is successfully adopted in Manchester, and I believe in various other foreign towns.

The enhylect of manures being then taken up, Gro. E. Warriso made a reply to Dr. Warrbury, on the subject of Manures, according to a requestion day and the meters. He said that the position of the Doctor, that "the present drainage and waste of for redility and ignorance, and would never be permitted by any people. Why, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman actually bring up as an instance of the ability of the soil to manutain its own character, the fact that China supports a dease population without the importation of food: but, Sir, he seems to overlook the fact that she alto avoids the exportation of any fertilizing matter, (except in minute quantities in teas of the soil of the population without the supportation of food: but, Sir, he seems to overlook the fact hat china supports a dense population without the supportation of shells to the soil, the manufacture of the holls and sea-salt; evaporation, and the support of the population of improvidence. There are, Mr. Chairman, many sources for the restoration of mineral matter, and they are calmaniated by the supposition of improvidenc

lesser crop.

Dr. WATERBURY said that he did not carry the matter so far as Mr. W. had supposed, but that he still believed that the soil is inexhaustible, and that the statistics of the country would prove this. The character of plants has improved since the creation, and is improving at the present moment.

Mr. WARLYS said that the statistics of the Eastern, Middle and Southern States were all he presed to

Mr. Wanne said that the statistics of the Eastern. Middle and Southern States were all he needed to refute the arguments made by Dr. Waterbury. They showed, in every instance, a decrease from the standard of 25 years ago. It is true that the character of plants improves where land is left to itself; but the moment that we commence removing crops without making an adequate return in manuring, that moment we arrest the advancement.

Prof. Marks answered Dr. Waterbury's objections to prelivating a more than the said that the

Prof. Marks answered Dr. Waterbury's objections to analysis in a most able manner. He said that the fact of the value of analysis was too well established to admit of doubt, and he defied any man to bring an instance of its failure, when its teachings had been followed. G. Washington Park Custis, of Arlington; and John Jones, of Delaware: were cited as men whose practice would support his assertion. They both acknowledged frankly that they owed their success almost entiraly to the assistance of the chemist.

Mr. Lodge advocated, in connection with the use of the proper measures, the thorough cultivation of the soil to great depth. Crops are often deficient, because their rocts are not allowed to penetrate the soil. The food is often there, but is kept out of reach. The best crop of corn I ever raised was made by deep plowing on a soil previously almost worthworthless. Pref. Mapes said that a deepening of one inch in the surface plowing of our whole country, would add mere to its wealth than has the gold of California, or the importation of gusuo from the Lobes Islands.

The next meeting of the Club is to be held at the

Lobos Islands.

The next meeting of the Club is to be held at the American Institute, (No. 351 Broadway,) on the 27th inst, at 12 o'clock, M. Subject: "Agricultural Im-"plements." Free to all.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL

A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening, at the Lyceum. Ald. Lyon, President of the Board, in the Chair. A number of bills, as usual, were presented for payment, and others were ordered paid. Among the comber of bills, as usual, were presented for payment, and others were ordered paid. Among the communications received, was one from William Bavier, asking for the remission of the fine imposed upon him for selling liquor without a license. It was referred to the Committee on Police and Licenses. A communication from the Mayor was read, vetoing a resolution appointing a Committee to prepare amendments to the City Charter, and to repair to the State Capitol to secure their adoption. The veto, after considering the inexpediency of amending the City Charter at every Session of the Legislature, and adverting to the fact that the amendments in question were not submitted to the people for their approval, intimates that charter tinkring arises from a desire of Aldermen to visit the Capitol on city business. When its reading was finished, Ald. Dayersont, Chairman of the Committee on the Amendments, characterized the communication of the Mayor as egotistical and insulting to the Common Council. He proceeded to explain that the amendments were necessarily prepared in haste in order that they could be taken to the Legislature at a certain time. The Alderman also referred to the late public meeting held for the consideration of these amendments, which he regarded as a discreditable movement. He attributed the veto to motives of private interest on the part of the Mayor, and was opposed to its being received in the usual manner. He thought it time that the Common Council vindigated itself from insult.

Aid. SLATER supported the position of Ald. D., and expressed some insignation at the tone of the veto.

Ald. Thomrsos rather mildly defended the Mayor in his veto.

And THOMPSON rainer initially descended in his veto.

It was finelly agreed by a vote of 10 to 4 to return the veto to the Mayor with reasons for so doing.

Another communication from the Mayor as read, vetoing a rerolution to pay him \$50 for the stationery to has used in preparing vetoes. The veto was sustained by a vote of 7 to 6.

A communication was also received from the Mayor.

vetoing the appropriation of \$1,000 to the poor, recently passed by the Board as an addition to the usual allowance to the Alms-House Department. This veto was sustained.

Another veto from the Mayor was received, objecting to the election of four Constables—one from sack Ward at the ensuing Charter election—on the ground of informality. This was also sustained.

Some further business was transacted, and the Board adductriad.

LADIES UNION AID SOCIETY.

The Sixth Anniversary of this Society was colo-brated last evening, in the Methodist Episcopul Church in Mulberry et., and was numerously at-tended. From the opening remarks of the Chair-man, the Rev. J. B. Baggany, we learned that the principal object of the meeting that evening was for the purpose of taking up a collection to assist the principal object of the meeting that evening was terthe purpose of taking up a collection to assist the
Society in their charitable intention of extending
the system of their benevolence. It having been
found that the present Asylum, in Horatio-at, was
inadequate to the wants of the Society, and rendered
it impossible to assist the increased number of applicents who presented themselves, it was dotermined
to erect a more commodious edifice, which would accommodate a much larger number of inmates. For
this purpose they had already expanded \$12,000 in
the purchase of lots, near Carmansville, and now required additional aid in order to erect the building.
The proposed extension would enable the Society to
increase the number of inmates to one hundred; the
number at present under its protection being only
twenty five. These consist exclusively of the aged
and indigent widows belonging to the congregation
of the Mulberry-st. Church.
The Rev. Dr. Durans, Rev. Dr. Bernusz, and
Rev. Dr. Fostra, were present, and succeeded each
other in addressing the congregation on the subject
of the recessities for the completion of the Union
Aid Society. The sum of six hundred dollars was
taken up in collection, and owing to the indefatigable
exertions of Dr. Foster, that amount was swelled, by
subscription, to one thousand dollars.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION The Regular Meeting of the Association of Sunday-School Teachers was held on Monday evening, at the Amity st Church-J. C. Baxyer in the Chair.

the Amity st Church—J. C. Baxyer in the Chair.

After the opening exercises, the question, "What "are the best means for recuring the most efficient "Teachers " was discussed by Mesers. Maptuder, Ketchem, Wilson, Fuller, Parder, Browsland, Retchem, Wilson, Fuller, Parder, Browsland, and valuable suggestions and facts.

On calling the roll, Nos. 4, 2, 7, 12, 16, 18, 25, 23, 27, 33, 37, 47, 41, 49, 50, 58, 52, 59, 57, 65, 69, 76, 85, 89, 81, 94, 101, 103, 102, 113, 134, 143, 154, 177, 178, 176, 169, 190—total, 38 Schools—were represented by delegates—of wham there was a large attendance. The question, "How should Teachers" Mostings be "conducted " was adopted for next month—Mesers. Pardee and Burdett to open the discussion.

The report of the Nominating Committee was read, and the following efficers were elected: Carirman—S. S. Costant. Secretary—William Otand Bourse
Fradential Committee—S. Holmes, W. W. Amedeld, J. G.

Charman-S. S. Cossaci.

Bourne
Frudential Committee-S. Holmes, W. W. AmeSaid, J. G.
Baxter, S. W. Stebbins, E. Ketchum.
Missionary Committee-R. P. Clark, R. Reed, H. A. Benne,
ter, J. M. Stevros, W. M. Hayward, D. Stevros, W. M. Oland
Bourne, E. Bleccker.
Committee-Wm. C. Gilman, Balph ourne, E. Bleecker, Yeather Mussimary Committee-Wm. C. Gilman, Ralph Fells, the Rev. R. B. Campfield, R. C. McCormick, Jr., S. Vanderbryden, Sermon Committee-R. Mapluden, W. A. Crocker, John

Sloate.
Notice was given of a general meeting next Sundage evening, at Mercer st. Church, and a special meeting on the present religious state of the schools, on Monday evening, at the Amity-st. Church, and the Convention adjourned with singing.

FIRE AND ACCIDENTS IN BROOKLYN.

About 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the large wooden building in Hoyt-st., between Livingston and Schermerhorn-sts., occupied as a carpenter-shep. A large quantity of material was contained in the building, a great portion of which was destroyed. The fire was extinguished before the building was en-tirely burned down. Damage about \$500.

Several accidents occurred in consequence of a Several accidents occurred in con-cidental collisions of engines and hose carriages-John French, a private watchman in the Navy Yard and a member of Heas Company No. 5, was seriously injured in the spine, caused by a collision between the apparatus to which he was attached and Hose Co. No. 11. He was carried into George Case's

house, No. 21 Fulton-av., where his injuries were seen to. Engines Nos. 13 and 19 came in collision in Courtst., and William Inglis, the foreman of 19, and a member of 13, were injured. One of the engines passed over Inglis's leg and over the arm of the member of No. 13. Inglis to severely burt the other mean slightly.

The collisions were altogether accidentai.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

From The St. Louis Republican, March 17. From The St. Lauis Republican, March 17.

The Utaha in the neighborhood of Fort Laramis are determined, it would seem, to give the whites a "big fight" in the spring. The following extracts, which we are permitted to make from a private letter, received by a gentleman in this city, and dated Fort Laramie, February 14 and 16, will give some idea of the bold and determined nature of their depredations lately. They are evidently preparing for a force contest with any force which our Government may send to chastise them for their thefts and murders. The writer away:

The writer says:

"Yesterday six Indians went to Ward & Guerrier's hend, and drove off, in broad daylight, sightyfive head of horses and mules. Ward sent the Little

send to chastise them for their thefts and murders. The writer says:

"Yesterday six Indians went to Ward & Guerrier's herd, and drove off, in broad daylight, eighty-five head of horses and muies. Ward sent the Little Crow and another Indian after them; they told the Crow to go back to Mr. Ward and say that they were going to the Missouri with the horses, and would there raise a hig band of Indians, return to the Platte, and sweep it clear of all stock. This is the report; I saw and conversed with the Spaniard of Ward, whe told me of the stanling, he being one of the herders.

"There is another report which I heard two weeks ago, but put no faith in it; however, having heard it again, I begin to feel unsays. It is that the Utsha have killed all the people on the South Fork, among the number, Mesars. Randall and Stale.

"Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Ward has been here and told me the particulars about the fadiars stealing his horses. The day before yesterday, about 11 A. M., six Indians approached within half a mile of his homes and drove off all his herd of horses, except a few wild colts. He sent the Crow and Antoine Jamies' brother-in-law after them; and when they caught up, the Indians said it was a good thing they knew Ward, or they would have killed him. Ward's Indian then asked them for two horses that belonged to him, the Indians, and it was a good thing they knew Ward, or they would have killed him. Ward's Indian then asked them for two horses that belonged to him, the Indians, and they are anyther him up. They, however, surrend-rad a unite of Ward's and five broken-down horses belonging to Papin and the Green River party staying at Ward's.

"Yesterday the Indians stole from Bordeau's three white, and could not give him up. They, however, surrend-rad a unite of Ward's and five broken-down horses belonging to Papin and the Green River party staying at Ward's.

"Yesterday the Indians stole from Bordeau's three horses, and from Major Dripps two horses, so you see that they are a surrying out what t

Salt in Illinois.—The Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Register is informed by a letter from S. R. Brown, one of the company engaged in searching for strong salt water at the old saline works, in Baline County, Illinois, that the operator struck a vein of salt water "equal" to any in America—so strong that it will bear an "egg; none better at Kanhawa." It is the intention of the Company to have their works in operation in a few works.